

McGRAW-HILL DICTIONARY OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TERMS

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On the cover: Representation of a fullerene molecule with a noble gas atom trapped inside. At the Permian-Triassic sedimentary boundary the noble gases helium and argon have been found trapped inside fullerenes. They exhibit isotope ratios quite similar to those found in meteorites, suggesting that a fireball meteorite or asteroid exploded when it hit the Earth, causing major changes in the environment. (Image copyright © Dr. Luann Becker. Reproduced with permission.)

Over the six editions of the Dictionary, material has been drawn from the following references: G. M. Ganley et al., *Taxonomic Outline of the Procrystoles*, Release 2, Springer-Verlag, January 2002; D. W. Linzey, *Vertebrate Biology*, McGraw-Hill, 2001; J. A. Pechenik, *Biology of the Invertebrates*, 4th ed., McGraw-Hill, 2000; *U.S. Air Force Glossary of Standardized Terms*, AF Manual 11-1, vol. 1, 1972; F. Casey, ed., *Compilation of Terms in Information Sciences Technology*, Federal Council for Science and Technology, 1970; *Communications-Electronics Terminology*, AF Manual 11-1, vol. 1, 1970; P. W. Thrush, comp. and ed., *A Dictionary of Mining, Mineral, and Related Terms*, Bureau of Mines, 1968; A *DOD Glossary of Mapping, Charting and Geodetic Terms*, Department of Defense, 1967; J. M. Gilliland, *Solar-Terrestrial Physics: A Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations*, Royal Aircraft Establishment Technical Report 67158, 1967; W. H. Allen, ed., *Dictionary of Technical Terms for Aerospace Use*, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 1965; *Glossary of Stinfo Terminology*, Office of Aerospace Research, U.S. Air Force, 1963; *Naval Dictionary of Electronic, Technical, and Imperative Terms*, Bureau of Naval Personnel, 1962; R. E. Huschke, *Glossary of Meteorology*, American Meteorological Society, 1959; *ADP Glossary*, Department of the Navy, NAVSO P-3097; *Glossary of Air Traffic Control Terms*, Federal Aviation Agency; *A Glossary of Range Terminology*, White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico, National Bureau of Standards, AD 467-424; *Nuclear Terms: A Glossary*, 2d ed., Atomic Energy Commission.

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heatsink [AERO ENG] 1. A type of protective device capable of absorbing heat and used as a heat shield. 2. In nuclear propulsion, any thermodynamic device, such as a radiator or condenser, that is designed to absorb the excess heat energy of the working fluid. Also known as heat dump. [ELEC] A mass of metal that is added to a device for the purpose of absorbing and dissipating heat; used with power transistors and many types of metallic rectifiers. Also known as dissipator. [THERMO] Any (gas, solid, or liquid) region where heat is absorbed. { 'hēt,singk' }

insulator [ELEC] A device having high electrical resistance and used for supporting or separating conductors to prevent undesired flow of current from them to other objects. Also known as electrical insulator. [MATER] A material that is a poor conductor of heat, sound, or electricity. [SOLID STATE] A substance in which the normal energy band is full and is separated from the first excitation band by a forbidden band that can be penetrated only by an electron having an energy

thermal conductivity [THERMO] The heat flow across a surface per unit area per unit time, divided by the negative of the rate of change of temperature with distance in a direction perpendicular to the surface. Also known as coefficient of conductivity; heat conductivity. { 'thər·məl ,kan,dək'tiv·ēd·ē }

thermal conductor [THERMO] A substance with a relatively high thermal conductivity. { 'thər·məl kən'duk·tər' }